## We Claim:

1. Compounds having the structure of Formula I:

5 Formula I

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, polymorphs, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

T is a five to seven membered heterocyclic ring, substituted heterocyclic ring, aryl, substituted aryl, bound to the ring C with a linker W, and further substituted by a group represented by  $\mathbf{R}$ , wherein R is H,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN,  $COR_5$ ,  $COOR_5$ ,  $N(R_6,R_7)$ ,  $NHCOC(R_8,R_9,R_{10})$ ,  $CON(R_6,R_7)$ ,  $CH_2NO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $CH_2R_8$ ,  $CHR_9$ ,  $-CH=N-OR_{10}$ ,  $-C=CH-R_5$ ,  $OR_5$ ,  $SR_5$ ,  $-C(R_9)=C(R_9)NO_2$ ,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl substituted with one or more F, Cl, Br, I,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxycarbonyl or  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH;  $R_5$  is H,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl;  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  are independently H, optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy;  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  are independently H,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I,  $OR_5$ ,  $SR_4$ ,  $N(R_6,R_7)$ ;  $R_{10}=H$ , optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, and

n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;

X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or CHNR<sub>11</sub>, wherein R<sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;

1 E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl  $(C_1-C_4)$ ;

- Y and Z are independently hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl or  $C_{0-3}$  bridging
- 3 groups;
- 4 U and V are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I,
- 5 C<sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;
- 6 W is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>0-n'</sub>, CO, CH<sub>2</sub>NH, -NHCH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>-N(R<sub>11</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-,
- 7  $CH_2(R_{11})N$ -,  $CH(R_{11})$ , S,  $CH_2(CO)$ , NH, O,  $NR_{11}$ ,  $(CO)CH_2$ ,  $N(R_{11})CON(R_{11})$ ,
- 8  $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$ , SO<sub>2</sub>, SO, wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;  $R_{11}$
- is hydrogen, optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$
- alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl; and
- 11  $R_1$  is -NHC(=O)R<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>3</sub>,R<sub>4</sub>), OR<sub>3</sub>, -NR<sub>2</sub>C(=S)R<sub>3</sub>, -NR<sub>2</sub>C(=S)SR<sub>3</sub>, wherein R<sub>2</sub> is
- hydrogen,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl substituted with one
- or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OH; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-12</sub>
- cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl
- substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH.
- 1 2. Compounds having the structure of Formula II:

5 Formula II

- and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates,
- 7 esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or
- 8 metabolites, wherein
- 9  $\mathbf{R}_1$  is  $-NHC(=O)R_2$ ,  $-N(R_3,R_4)$ ,  $-NR_2C(=S)R_3$ ,  $-NR_2C(=S)SR_3$  or  $-OR_3$ , wherein
- 10 R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-12</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy,

11	aryl, heteroaryl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxycarbonyl or $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with one or more of
12	F, Cl, Br, I or OH;
13	U and V are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br,
14	$C_{1-12}$ alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;
15	Y and Z are independently hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{0-3}$ bridging
16	group;
17	$X$ is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or CHNR <sub>11</sub> , wherein $R_{11}$ is hydrogen, optionally
18	substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl carbonyl, $C_{1-6}$
19	alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
20	E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> );
21	W is (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>0-n'</sub> , C=O, CH <sub>2</sub> NH, NHCH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> N(R <sub>11</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> N(R <sub>11</sub> ),
22	CH(R <sub>11</sub> ), S, CH <sub>2</sub> (C=O), NH, O, (CO)CH <sub>2</sub> , N(R <sub>11</sub> )CON(R <sub>11</sub> ), SO <sub>2</sub> , SO, NR <sub>11</sub> ,
23	$N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$ , wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; $R_{11}$ is
24	hydrogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$
25	alkyl carbonyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
26	$Q_1$ is O, S or NR <sub>11</sub> , wherein R <sub>11</sub> is as defined above;
27	G, J, L are independently H, C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, COR <sub>5</sub> ,COOR <sub>5</sub> ,
28	N(R <sub>6</sub> ,R <sub>7</sub> ), NHCOC(R <sub>8</sub> , R <sub>9</sub> , R <sub>10</sub> ), CON (R <sub>6</sub> , R <sub>7</sub> ), CH <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> R <sub>8</sub> , CHR <sub>9</sub> , -CH
29	= N-OR <sub>10</sub> , -C=CH-R <sub>5</sub> , OR <sub>5</sub> , SR <sub>5</sub> , -C(R <sub>9</sub> )=C(R <sub>9</sub> )NO <sub>2</sub> , $C_{1-12}$ alkyl substituted with
30	one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR <sub>4</sub> , SR <sub>4</sub> , wherein R <sub>4</sub> is as defined above; R <sub>5</sub> is H,
31	$C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with one or more of
32	F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R <sub>6</sub> and R <sub>7</sub> are independently H, optionally
33	substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy; $R_8$ and $R_9$ are independently
34	H, C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I,
35	OR <sub>5</sub> , SR <sub>4</sub> , N(R <sub>6</sub> ,R <sub>7</sub> ); R <sub>10</sub> = H, optionally substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-1}$
36	6 alkoxy, C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and
37	n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3.

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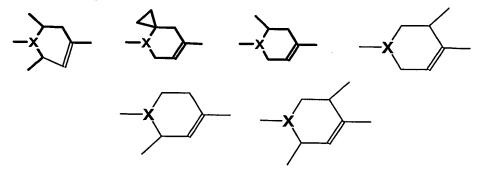
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A compound according to claim 2, wherein in Formula II, ring C is 6-8 membered 1 3. in size and the ring may have either two or three carbon atoms between each 2 3 nitrogen atom, comprising:

and the ring C may be bridged to form a bicyclic system as shown below: 7

8 9 10

A compound according to claim 2, wherein in Formula II, ring C is substituted 1 4. at positions Y and Z with alkyl groups, cycloalkyl groups, fluoro group, 2 carboxylic and corresponding esters, amides, substituted alkyls or bridging 3 4 alkyl groups as shown below:



- 5. 1 A compound according to claim 2, wherein in Formula II, ring C is 6-2 membered in size and X is -CH-(NHR), or -CHCH<sub>2</sub>NHR-, the ring C is selected form the group consisting of the following rings wherein  $R_{11}$  is as 3 defined earlier,
- 5 6

7 R11 R11 N

9 or in addition to the above, the ring C also includes the following structures:

10
11 -x  $(CH_2)n$  -x  $(CH_2)n$   $(CH_2)n$ 

wherein n is as defined earlier.

1 6. A compound according to claim 2 having the structure of Formula III,

Formula III

6 wherein R, U, V, Y, Z, E, X, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.

1 7. A compound according to claim 2 having the structure of Formula IV,

$$G \xrightarrow{D} W \xrightarrow{(CH_2)n} U \xrightarrow{D} O \xrightarrow{(CH_2)n} R_1$$

Formula IV

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wherein R<sub>1</sub>, U, V, X, Y, Z, E, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.

1	8.	A compound selected from the	group consisting of:
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- 2 (S)-N-[[3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-{2-furyl(5-nitro)methyl}],2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl]
- phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]acetamide (Compound No. 1)
- 4 (S)-N-[[3-[3-Fluoro- 4-[N-1-{2-thienyl (5-nitro) methyl)}]1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-
- 5 4-yl]phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]acetamide (Compound No. 2)
- 6 (S)-N-[[3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-{2-thienoyl(5-nitro)}-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-
- 7 yl]phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl] acetamide (Compound No. 3)
- 8 5(S)-Isoxazol-3-yl-amino-(N-t-butoxycarbonyl)-N-methyl-3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-(5-
- 9 nitro-2-furyl)methyl]1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl]phenyl]oxazolidin-2-one
- 10 (Compound No. 4)
- 11 5(S)-Isoxazol-3-yl-aminomethyl-3-[3-Fluoro-4-[N-1-(5-nitro-2-
- furyl)methyl]1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrid-4-yl]phenyl]oxazolidin-2-one (Compound
- 13 No. 5).
- 1 9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claims 1, 2, or 8 and a
- 2 pharmaceutical acceptable carrier.
- 1 10. A pharmaceutical compositon comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a
- 2 compound according to claims 1, 2 or 8 or a physiologically acceptable acid
- addition salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for treating
- 4 microbial infections.
- 1 11. A method of treating or preventing microbial infections in a mammal comprising
- 2 administering to said mammal, the pharmaceutical composition according to claim
- 3 9.
- 1 12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the microbial infections are caused by
- 2 gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.
- 1 13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the gram-positive bacteria are selected
- 2 from the group consisting of staphylococcus spp., streptococcus spp., enterococci

spp., bacillus spp., corynebacterium spp., clostridia spp., peptostreptococcus spp.,
 listeria spp. and legionella spp.

1 14. A method of treating or preventing aerobic and anaerobic bacterial infections in a
2 mammal comprising administering to said mammal, a therapeutically effective
3 amount of a compound having the structure of Formula I

4
5
$$R^{-1}$$
 $V$ 
 $V$ 
 $C$ 
 $CH_2)n$ 
 $CH_2$ 
 $C$ 

7 Formula I

and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

T is a five to seven membered heterocyclic ring, substituted heterocyclic ring, aryl, substituted aryl, bound to the ring C with a linker W, and are further substituted by a group represented by  $\mathbf{R}$ , wherein R is H,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN,  $COR_5$ ,  $COOR_5$ ,  $N(R_6,R_7)$ ,  $NHCOC(R_8,R_9,R_{10})$ ,  $CON(R_6,R_7)$ ,  $CH_2NO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $CH_2R_8$ ,  $CHR_9$ ,  $-CH=N-OR_{10}$ ,  $-C=CH-R_5$ ,  $OR_5$ ,  $SR_5$ ,  $-C(R_9)=C(R_9)NO_2$ ,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$ , wherein  $R_4$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxycarbonyl or  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH;  $R_5$  is H,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl;  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  are independently H, optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy;  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  are independently H,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I,  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I,  $OR_5$ ,  $SR_4$ ,  $N(R_6,R_7)$ ;  $R_{10}=H$ , optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, and

n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;

26 X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or CHNR<sub>11</sub>, wherein R<sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, optionally

substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkylcarbonyl,

- 28 C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
- E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl  $(C_1-C_4)$ ;
- Y and Z are independently hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl or  $C_{0-3}$  bridging
- 31 groups;
- 32 U and V are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I,
- $C_{1-12}$  alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;
- 34 W is  $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$ , CO,  $CH_2NH$ ,  $-NHCH_2$ ,  $-CH_2NHCH_2$ ,  $-CH_2-N(R_{11})CH_2$ -,
- 35 CH<sub>2</sub>(R<sub>11</sub>)N-, CH(R<sub>11</sub>), S, CH<sub>2</sub>(CO), NH, O, NR<sub>11</sub>, (CO)CH<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>11</sub>)CON(R<sub>11</sub>),
- $N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$ , SO<sub>2</sub>, SO, wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;  $R_{11}$
- is hydrogen, optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$
- alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl; and
- 39  $R_1$  is NHC(=0) $R_2$ , N( $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ), OR<sub>3</sub>, -NR<sub>2</sub>C(=S) $R_3$ , -NR<sub>2</sub>C(=S)SR<sub>3</sub>, wherein R<sub>2</sub> is
- hydrogen, C<sub>1-12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-12</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one
- or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OH; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-12</sub>
- 42 cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxycarbonyl or  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl
- substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH.
- 1 15. A method of treating or preventing aerobic and anaerobic bacterial infections in
- 2 mammal comprising administering to said mammal, a therapeutically effective
- amount of a compound having the structure of Formula II

7 Formula II

8	and its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates,
9	esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites,
10	wherein wherein
11	$R_1$ is -NHC(=O) $R_2$ , -N( $R_3$ , $R_4$ ), -NR <sub>2</sub> C(=S) $R_3$ , -NR <sub>2</sub> C(=S)SR <sub>3</sub> or -OR <sub>3</sub> , wherein
12	$R_2$ , $R_3$ , $R_4$ are independently hydrogen, $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy,
13	aryl, heteroaryl, C <sub>1-6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl or C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of
14	F, Cl, Br, I or OH;
15	U and V are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, F, Cl, Br,
16	C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;
17	Y and Z are independently hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{0-3}$ bridging
18	group;
19	X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or CHNR <sub>11</sub> , wherein R <sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, optionally
20	substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl carbonyl, $C_{1-6}$
21	alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
22	E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> );
23	W is (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>0-n'</sub> , C=O, CH <sub>2</sub> NH, NHCH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> N(R <sub>11</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> N(R <sub>11</sub> ),
24	CH(R <sub>11</sub> ), S, CH <sub>2</sub> (C=O), NH, O, (CO)CH <sub>2</sub> , N(R <sub>11</sub> )CON(R <sub>11</sub> ), SO <sub>2</sub> , SO, NR <sub>11</sub> ,
25	$N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$ , wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; $R_{11}$ is
26	hydrogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$
27	alkyl carbonyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
28	$Q_1$ is O, S or NR <sub>11</sub> , wherein R <sub>11</sub> is as defined above;
29	G, J, L are independently H, C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, COR <sub>5</sub> , COOR <sub>5</sub> ,
30	$N(R_6,R_7)$ , $NHCOC(R_8,R_9,R_{10})$ , $CON(R_6,R_7)$ , $CH_2NO_2$ , $NO_2$ , $CH_2R_8$ , $CHR_9$ ,
31	-CH=N-OR <sub>10</sub> , -C=CH-R <sub>5</sub> , OR <sub>5</sub> , SR <sub>5</sub> , -C(R <sub>9</sub> )=C(R <sub>9</sub> )NO <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted
32	with one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR <sub>4</sub> , SR <sub>4</sub> , wherein R <sub>4</sub> is as defined above; R <sub>5</sub> is
33	H, $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with one or more
34	of F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R <sub>6</sub> and R <sub>7</sub> are independently H, optionally
35	substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy; $R_8$ and $R_9$ are independently

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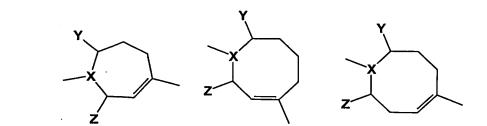
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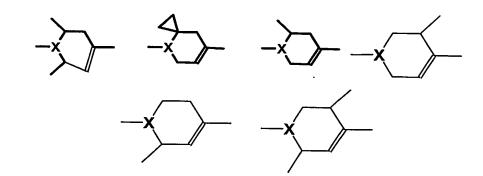
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- 36 H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C<sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I,
- OR<sub>5</sub>, SR<sub>4</sub>, N(R<sub>6</sub>,R<sub>7</sub>);  $R_{10}$ = H, optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  alkyl,  $C_{3-12}$  cycloalkyl,
- 38 C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and
- n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3.
- 1 16. The method according to claim 15 wherein in Formula II, the ring C is 6-8
  2 membered in size and the ring may have either two or three carbon atoms between
  3 each nitrogen atom, comprising



and the ring C may be bridged to form a bicyclic system as shown below:

1 17. The method according to claim 15, wherein in Formula II, the ring C is substituted at positions Y and Z with alkyl groups, cycloalkyl groups, fluoro group, carboxylic and corresponding esters, amides, substituted alkyls or bridging alkyl groups as shown below:



- 1 18. The method according to claim 15, wherein in Formula II, the ring C is
  6-membered in size and X is -CH-(NHR), or -CHCH<sub>2</sub>NHR-, the ring C is selected
  from the group consisting of the following rings wherein R<sub>11</sub> is as defined earlier,
- 8 or in addition to the above, the ring C also includes the following structures:
- 9
  10
  -x
  (CH<sub>2</sub>)n
  -x
  (CH<sub>2</sub>)n
  (CH<sub>2</sub>)n
- 1 19. The method according to claim 15 having the structure of Formula III,
- 5 Formula III 6 wherein R<sub>1</sub>, U, V, E, Y, Z, X, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.
- 1 20. The method according to claim 15 having the structure of Formula IV

3 Formula IV

wherein R<sub>1</sub>, U, V, X, Y, Z, W, G, J, L, E and n are as defined earlier.

21. A process for preparing compounds of Formula I:

Formula I

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites, wherein

T is a five to seven membered heterocyclic ring, substituted heterocyclic ring, aryl, substituted aryl, bound to the ring C with a linker W, and further substituted by a group represented by  $\mathbf{R}$ , wherein R is H,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, F,  $C_{1}$ , Br, I,  $-C_{1}$ ,  $C_{1}$ , C

22	$N(R_6,R_7)$ ; $R_{10}=H$ , optionally substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;
23	n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;
24	X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or CHNR <sub>11</sub> , wherein R <sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, optionally
25	substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl,
26	$C_{1-6}$ alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
27	E is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl (C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> );
28	$\mathbf{Y}$ and $\mathbf{Z}$ are independently hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl or $C_{0-3}$ bridging
29	groups;
30	${f U}$ and ${f V}$ are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted ${f C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I
31	C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;
32	W is $(CH_2)_{0-n'}$ , CO, $CH_2NH$ , $-NHCH_2$ , $-CH_2NHCH_2$ , $-CH_2-N(R_{11})CH_2$ -,
33	CH <sub>2</sub> (R <sub>11</sub> )N-, CH(R <sub>11</sub> ), S, CH <sub>2</sub> (CO), NH, O, NR <sub>11</sub> , (CO)CH <sub>2</sub> , N(R <sub>11</sub> )CON(R <sub>11</sub> ),
34	$N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$ , SO <sub>2</sub> , SO, wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; $R_{11}$
35	is hydrogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$
36	alkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl; and
37	$\mathbf{R}_1$ is -NHC(=O) $\mathbf{R}_2$ , N( $\mathbf{R}_3$ , $\mathbf{R}_4$ ), OR <sub>3</sub> , -NR <sub>2</sub> C(=S) $\mathbf{R}_3$ , -NR <sub>2</sub> C(=S)SR <sub>3</sub> , wherein R <sub>2</sub> is
38	hydrogen, $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with one
39	or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OH; R <sub>3</sub> , R <sub>4</sub> are independently hydrogen, C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl, C <sub>3-12</sub>
40	cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxycarbonyl or $C_{1-6}$ alkyl
41	substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I or OH;
42	comprising reacting an amine compound of Formula V
43	$(CH_2)n$
44	$M_1$ $C$ $B$ $N$ $A$ $R_1$
45	ŻĘ ✓

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46 Formula V

with a heteroaromatic compound of Formula R-T-W-R<sub>12</sub>, wherein M<sub>1</sub> is selected from the group consisting of NH, NHR<sub>13</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>13</sub>, wherein R<sub>13</sub> is H, ethyl, methyl, isopropyl, acetyl, cyclopropyl, alkoxy and R, T, W, R<sub>1</sub>,U, V, Y, Z and E are as defined earlier and R<sub>12</sub> is a suitable leaving group selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, bromo, SCH<sub>3</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, Tos, OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, -COOH or -CHO.

- The process according to claim 21 for preparing compounds of Formula I, wherein

  W=CH<sub>2</sub> and R-T-W-R<sub>12</sub> is a heteroaromatic compound with an aldehyde group and

  the compound of Formula I is produced by reductive amination.
- The process according to claim 21 for preparing compounds of Formula I, wherein W=CO and the amine compound of Formula V is acylated with activated esters in the presence of condensing agents selected from the group consisting of 1,3-dicylohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide (EDC).
  - 24. A process for preparing compounds of Formula II

1

Formula II

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutically acceptable solvates,
esters, enantiomers, diastereomers, N-oxides, polymorphs, prodrugs or metabolites,
wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is -NHC(=O)R<sub>2</sub>, -N(R<sub>3</sub>,R<sub>4</sub>), -NR<sub>2</sub>C(=S)R<sub>3</sub>, -NR<sub>2</sub>C(=S)SR<sub>3</sub> or -OR<sub>3</sub>, wherein

R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> are independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-12</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy,

aryl, heteroaryl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F,

Cl, Br, I or OH;

12	U and V are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, F, Cl, Br,
13	C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I;
14	Y and Z are independently hydrogen, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{0-3}$ bridging
15	group;
16	X is CH, CH-S, CH-O, N or CHNR <sub>11</sub> , wherein R <sub>11</sub> is hydrogen, optionally
17	substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl carbonyl, $C_{1-6}$
18	alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
19	<b>E</b> is hydrogen, hydroxy or lower alkyl $(C_1-C_4)$ ;
20	W is (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>0-n</sub> , C=O, CH <sub>2</sub> NH, NHCH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> N(R <sub>11</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> N(R <sub>11</sub> ),
21	CH(R <sub>11</sub> ), S, CH <sub>2</sub> (C=O), NH, O, (CO)CH <sub>2</sub> , N(R <sub>11</sub> )CON(R <sub>11</sub> ), SO <sub>2</sub> , SO, NR <sub>11</sub> ,
22 .	$N(R_{11})C(=S)N(R_{11})$ , wherein n' is an integer in the range from 0 to 3; $R_{11}$ is
23	hydrogen, optionally substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl
24	carbonyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarboxy, aryl or heteroaryl;
25	$Q_1$ is O, S or NR <sub>11</sub> , wherein R <sub>11</sub> is as defined above;
26	G, J, L are independently H, C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, COR <sub>5</sub> , COOR <sub>5</sub> ,
27	$N(R_6,R_7)$ , $NHCOC(R_8,R_9,R_{10})$ , $CON(R_6,R_7)$ , $CH_2NO_2$ , $NO_2$ , $CH_2R_8$ , $CHR_9$ ,
28	-CH=N-OR <sub>10</sub> , -C=CH-R <sub>5</sub> , OR <sub>5</sub> , SR <sub>5</sub> , -C(R <sub>9</sub> )=C(R <sub>9</sub> )NO <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with
29	one or more of F, Cl, Br and I, OR <sub>4</sub> , SR <sub>4</sub> ; wherein R <sub>4</sub> is the same as above; R <sub>5</sub> is H,
30	$C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with one or more of
31	F, Cl, Br, I or OH, aryl or heteroaryl; R <sub>6</sub> and R <sub>7</sub> are independently H, optionally
32	substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy; $R_8$ and $R_9$ are independently H,
33	C <sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, C <sub>1-12</sub> alkyl substituted with one or more of F, Cl, Br, I, OR <sub>5</sub> ,
34	SR <sub>4</sub> , N(R <sub>6</sub> ,R <sub>7</sub> ); R <sub>10</sub> = H, optionally substituted $C_{1-12}$ alkyl, $C_{3-12}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{1-6}$
35	alkoxy, $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and
36	n is an integer in the range from 0 to 3;

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comprising reacting a compound of Formula V

38
$$M_{1} C B N A$$

$$Z F N R$$

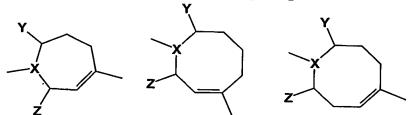
Formula V

with a heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI

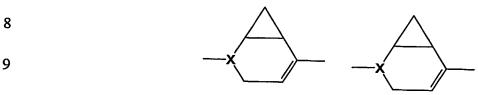
45 Formula VI

wherein M<sub>1</sub> is NH, NHR<sub>13</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>13</sub>, wherein R<sub>13</sub> is H, ethyl, methyl, isopropyl, acetyl, cyclopropyl, alkoxy and R, T, W, R<sub>1</sub>,U, V, Y, Z, G, J, L, n, Q<sub>1</sub> and E are as defined earlier and R<sub>12</sub> is a suitable leaving group selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, bromo, SCH<sub>3</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, Tos, OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, -COOH or -CHO.

The process according to claim 24 for preparing compounds of Formula II,
wherein ring C is 6-8 membered in size and the ring may have either two or three
carbon atoms between each nitrogen atom, comprising:



and the ring C may be bridged to form a bicyclic system as shown below:



- The process according to claim 24 for preparing compounds of Formula II,
  wherein ring C is substituted at positions Y and Z with alkyl groups, cycloalkyl
  groups, fluoro group, carboxylic and corresponding esters, amides, substituted
  alkyls or bridging alkyl groups as shown below:
- The process according to claim 24 for preparing compounds of Formula II, wherein ring C is 6-membered in size and X is -CH-(NHR), or -CHCH<sub>2</sub>NHR-, the ring C is selected from the group consisting of the following rings wherein R<sub>11</sub> is as defined earlier;
- - or in addition to the above, the ring C also includes the following structures:
- 10 11 -x -x -x -x  $R_{11}$  N  $R_{11}$   $R_{11}$

WO 2004/099199

1 28. The process according to claim 24 having the structure of Formula III

Formula III

6 wherein R<sub>1</sub>, U, V, Y, Z, E, X, W, G, J, L and n are as defined earlier.

1 29. The process according to claim 24 having the structure of Formula IV

$$G \xrightarrow{D} W \xrightarrow{C} G \xrightarrow{C(CH_2)n} Z \xrightarrow{E} W \xrightarrow{A} O \xrightarrow{R_1}$$

2

5

3 Formula IV

- wherein R<sub>1</sub>, U, V, X, Y, Z, W, G, J, L, E and n are as defined earlier.
- 1 30. The process of claim 24, wherein the amine of Formula V reacts with a
- 2 heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI in a solvent selected from the group
- 3 consisting of dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, ethanol and ethylene glycol.
- 1 31. The process of claim 24, wherein the reaction of amine of Formula V with a
- 2 heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI is carried out in the presence of a base
- 3 selected from the group consisting of triethylamine, diisopropylamine, potassium
- 4 carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.
- 1 32. The process of claim 24, wherein the reaction is carried out at a temperature
- 2 ranging from about -70°C to about 180°C.

1 33. The process of claim 24, wherein the heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI is

- 2 furaldehyde.
- 1 34. The process of claim 24, wherein the heteroaromatic compound of Formula VI is
- 2 2- furoic acid.